THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

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CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

FOR SALE.

A first rate Stand for a TAVERN or STORE!

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thomas Larimer and others, containing about

25 ACRES,

more or less. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, and a large portion of it in meadow. The improvements are a comfortable two-story

Log Dwelling-house, weather-boarded,

and painted, and finished inside, cellar and garret; log Kitchen; a new log Barn, and Stables; Corn-house and Cave; an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees; two never-failing springs of water, two wells and a pump at the door. This property fronts on the great Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg, between Gettysburg and Littlestown, 5 miles from each. The terms will be reasonable, and a large portion of the purchase money at easy payments. Persons wishing to purchase will be shewn the property by the Subscriber on the place.

☞The Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the patronage he has received in this neighborhood; and requests those who are indebted to him, that they will make early payments—and those having any claims against him, will please present their bills for liquidation.

THOMAS WILSON.

Dec. 18. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 2d of January next*, on the premises,

A PLANTATION

containing 160 ACRES, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Swope, and other lands of the subscriber. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-House,

Log Barn, stone spring-house, and never failing water; a good Apple Orchard, and a great number of Peach, Pear, and Plumb trees; a sufficiency of meadow and wood-land. A further description is unnecessary, as no person will purchase, we presume, before viewing the premises. A Patent Right, clear of all incumbrance, will be given to the purchaser.

H. BRINKERHOFF.

Dec. 18. ts

☞If not Sold on said day, it will be RENTED for one year, to the highest bidder.

FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented by Public Outcry, *on Thursday the 3d of January next*, on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 120 Acres, late the property of *Abraham Hooghtelin*, deceased. The improvements are a

Stone Dwelling-House,

and a large frame Barn; a good Apple and Peach Orchard; never-failing springs; with a sufficiency of meadow, &c.

H. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 18. tw

A VERY COMPLETE

TWO HORSE

CARRIAGE,

For Sale. Inquire at this Office.

Dec. 11. tf

Willet C. Ogilby,

Attorney at Law.

HAS opened an Office in the room one door north of the Register's Office.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18 tf

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The value of importations into the U. States during the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at eighty-one millions of dollars. The exportations for the same period are estimated at eighty millions. When the more exact statistical returns for the year are laid before Congress, as they will be in the course of the session, it will be perceived that there has been a diminution in the imports from China during the present year, as compared with the past. The diminution has been very considerable, both in teas and silks. This fact will show, in the end, the greater excess of importations from Europe during the present year, whence our foreign manufactures are principally derived. The fourth year is now in progress since the passage of the act of Congress augmenting the duties on imported merchandise. We are therefore at a point enabling us to speak on grounds more authentic than hitherto of the effect of that act upon the foreign commerce of the nation.—By comparing the time that has elapsed since its operation, with an equal portion of time that preceded, it appears that both the imports and exports have, in the aggregate, increased.—They stand thus: Total value of importations for the year 1822, 1823, and 1824, two hundred and forty-one millions of dollars. Total for 1825, 1826, and 1827, two hundred and sixty-two millions. Total value of exportations for the three former years, two hundred and twenty-two millions; total value for the three latter years, two hundred and fifty-seven millions. Fractions are dropped both ways. The result is not affected by the re-exportations of foreign merchandise for the same time, which bear a proportion as nearly as may be equal on the basis of importations for the two periods. It will be understood, that, in these statements of importations and exportations for a term of six years, those for 1827 are given by estimate only, for a portion of the year; but it is not believed that there will be any such change in them as to shake the general results. The articles of domestic manufacture exported in 1827, are estimated at upwards of seven millions of dollars: a sum greater than that to which they have ever before amounted in any one year.

A tariff of duties upon foreign productions may, without doubt, be so raised as to affect, injuriously, the interests of foreign commerce. To suppose that the tariff of the U. States established by the act of May, 1824, is at such a pitch, would be contrary to analogies afforded by the history of other commercial nations, and thus far, to the experience of our own. It is believed, on the contrary, that its rates might be augmented in important particulars, without hazarding any such consequences to foreign trade in its ultimate course and aggregate value; and that a true national policy dictates their augmentation. The increase of our imports and exports since the tariff of 1824, becomes the more striking from the consideration that in 1826 there was witnessed in Europe an extraordinary depression of prices. This was followed by a proportionate stagnation in all the operations of purchase and sale. The evil assumed a magnitude productive, in that hemisphere, not only of great individual suffering, but of anxiety in Governments. It was at such a moment that we began to reap the benefits of the profitable turn given to a portion of the industry of our own country, by the provisions of the tariff. Had it not been for the demand of our own manufacturers for some of the agricultural staples of the country, the presumption is authorized that the fall of prices in Europe at that period would have been differently felt by our agricultural classes here. Similar occurrences abroad, had, on former occasions, been followed by pecuniary losses in this country much more extensive and formidable. The increased number of artisans within our own borders, and greater scope of their operations, evidently tended to leave the agriculturalist less exclusively dependent upon foreign markets than if the latter had been his sole reliance. Nor have the benefits of manufacturing industry ended here; the proof strengthens that many articles have become cheaper, more abundant, and of superior quality, by the effect of competition among the home artisans, than when derived only from abroad. The opening of new objects of labor, by multiplying the occupations of men, has also increased the public prosperity. This has produced an increased ability to buy all articles of consumption, whencesoever obtained. Hence foreign trade has not declined, of which we have the incontestible evidence just stated, whilst new domestic resources in manufacturing labor have been unfolding themselves. As the latter are more amply brought out, it is confidently anticipated that the former will become wider and more enriching in its range. If the new fields of labor have only, as yet, been opened in particular divisions of the country, other divisions will reap a full measure of benefit. If there can be no dissent to the maxim as between independent nations, that the prosperity of one promotes that of another, it cannot be doubted, that different parts of the same nation will derive reciprocal prosperity from the same cause. The United States are distinguished in this respect by a lot as peculiar as it is favorable: nothing can exceed the inducements to various and subdivided traffic that abound within their own limits. It is here that the economist may hope to see exemplified every essential advantage of the foreign and home trade, blended in the same system; moulded by the same policy; and freed from the jealousies that have frustrated, and must ever continue to frustrate, the benevolent but impracticable theories of commercial intercourse, as between distinct nations. It is not merely that the extent of climate and soil in the Union are adapted to all pursuits that can give activity and fruitfulness to industry under every form: these are but natural advantages. It is the exchange of the products of industry upon terms the most desirable, and the most gainful throughout so ample an extent of home dominion, that will exalt such natural advantages to the utmost. It is here that commerce may be carried on freed from every restriction, and probably, for the first time upon a political and geographical theatre, so expanded. The appropriate industry of each portion may go into unfettered action; of Louisiana and of Massachusetts, of Georgia and of Rhode Island. A vast home trade, resembling foreign trade, as well by intervening distances as the nature of its exchanges, will be prosecuted, whether along the ocean, or the water highways of the interior, untramelled by tolls or imposts of any kind, and without even the necessity of Custom Houses; or giving to such establishments uses only formal. Such trade can only, however, have its proper value by the extensive success of manufactures. There is nothing else can impart to labor in the United States the necessary variety in objects and the necessary regularity and the fulness in the demand. There is nothing else can adequately augment and diversify the list of commodities for which the necessities and enjoyments of improved life are ever making calls. There is nothing else will raise up towns on the surface of our territory at every commanding point, without which land can never be made to yield the full amount of which it is susceptible, or the farmer be sure of prices steady and remunerating. It hardly need be added, how a course of policy that would infuse augmented vigor and briskness into a coasting trade, embracing in its range nearly one half of a continent, would tend to enlarge in all ways the essential foundations of naval strength.

Manufactures are recommended by every consideration that can bear upon the riches, the security, and the power of the State. The effect upon agricultural prices produced by the perpetual presence of armies in a country, will not too strongly illustrate the extent of the benefit that the manufacturing class renders to the class of farmers. The parallel ends, indeed, here, and ends beneficently: for, whilst the soldier does nothing but consume, the manufacturer produces as well as consumes, supplying the farmer with articles as necessary as those which he receives from him. Manufacturing industry advances the intellectual, no less than the physical power of a State, by the various knowledge which its complicated pursuits put into requisition. It is the course of industry which must lay the foundation of those arts which tend to refinement in a nation, for which intellectual nations, and none more than Republics, have acquired renown. The time has passed when objections might be made to manufactures from the limited amount of our population, and the dearness of labor. The population, through large portions of the Union, is now sufficient, both in amount and density, for any operations of manual labor; whilst science, by applying its inventions to this labor, has abridged its expensiveness. Where a single State of the Union has been seen to complete a public work, which, for its great extent and skilful execution, may compare with similar works achieved in any part of the world, it will not readily be believed that the country, of which that State is but a part, can be deficient in the means of prosecuting manufacturing labor, however extended the scale upon which it may be demanded. The completion of such a work, (the New York canal) is, of itself, a memorial of the highest authenticity, that the nation has reached a point qualifying it for whatever undertaking its true interests point out, and to which other nations have been found equal. As little has the objection to manufactures, founded upon moral causes, any place. That they lead to deterioration in portions of the People, is not to be admitted.—Facts, on the contrary, teach, that the freest and most enlightened, as well as most opulent and powerful countries of Europe, are those in which manufacturers bear the greatest proportion to the other productive classes. Their success begets industry, which is favorable to good habits. It begets prosperity, which supplies them with comforts, and raises up their condition.—The remark rests on general results, aside from partial exceptions. It is equally borne out by facts, that countries in which there is an undue predominance of agricultural population, are the poorest, and their inhabitants the most depressed. Sailors, considered as a class, have their lives shortened by the hardships that they undergo. Yet when was this alleged as a reason for extirpating commerce? In like manner, that co-equal agent in lifting up the condition of nations—manufacturing industry—would be entitled to favor, even if partial evils flowed from it, as these must give way, in the scheme of society, to preponderating good. But, if authentic information justifies the conclusion, that the pursuit of manufactures tends not to deterioration in a People, but the reverse, the policy inculcated acquires new force. The experience of our own country confirms the accounts from others, and we may be allowed to add the hope, that the influence of our political institutions upon individuals and social life, will operate to keep up still more the moral tone of this portion of our population, as time multiplies its numbers.

Remarks like the preceding are believed to be justified by the success which manufacturing industry has already attained in the United States, as far as it has received adequate protection. They are conceived to be not less appropriate to the design which is entertained of recommending an increase of that protection where it is most demanded. There is little hazard of a community ever forcing manufactures not adapted to its soil, climate, and all its proper capabilities. Still less can the hazard exist, where the powers of legislation are deposited in the hands of those who are imbued with the collective intelligence of the community. Every country possesses its physical characteristics, as those stamped by its government, its laws, and the leading wants and tastes of its population. In these lie the causes that make up its inherent capabilities for the pursuit of some branches of industry more than others. Manufactures once established to the proper limit of these, and scope enough will remain for foreign commerce in other commodities that will come into demand. The demand for others never fails to increase, as increasing wealth at home enlarges the capacity to procure them, and superinduces the new artificial desires that crave them. Wealth at home must increase as manufacturing labor increases. Money as representing wealth, must increase; since each year that witnesses an increase in the amount of consumable goods, must witness a proportionate increase in the medium necessary to circulate them. These are truths too obvious to be dwelt upon, and too important to national prosperity to be disregarded in practice. Amongst the branches of home industry deserving special care at all times, are those which conduce to subsistence, shelter, clothing, and defence. It is intended, on the present occasion, respectfully to recommend to the consideration of Congress, as classing under one or other of these primary heads, the expediency of increasing the present duties—

1. Upon woollen goods & foreign wool.
2. Upon fine cotton goods.
3. Upon bar iron.
4. Upon hemp.

The time that has passed since the tariff of 1824, has been sufficient to show, that the duties fixed by it upon these articles are not adequate to the measure of success in producing them at home, which their cardinal importance merits. A change, since 1824, in the laws of Great Britain, in regard to those first named, has also rendered almost abortive the provisions of the tariff in their favor. It belongs to the purpose of this report, which looks to the encouragement of the national industry in preference to any that is foreign, here to state, that for a period of six successive years, ending with 1826, the value of woollen goods, and cotton goods, imported into the United States from the country just named, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars; and the value of iron, and of articles manufactured from iron, seventeen millions. During one of these years, the woollens exported from that country to this, exceeded the amount of those exported to the whole of Europe put together. For the means of exchange against an amount of foreign manufactures so great, the United States have had three principal staples of their soil, viz. wheat flour, tobacco, and cotton. The first of these, the same country has, by her laws, positively or virtually, excluded, during the same period of years, from consumption within her dominions. The second, she has admitted, under a duty of more than six hundred per cent. The third she has received with little scruple. She has known how to convert it into a means of wealth to her own industrious people, greater than had ever before, in her whole annals, been derived from any single commodity. This she has done, first, by working it up for her home use upon the largest scale, and next by making it subserve the interests of her foreign trade. She has sent it over all seas, wherever a market opened, but chiefly back again to us, to be bought under the enhancements of her own labor, at prices four and five fold those which she paid us for it. Commerce upon the terms attested by such facts, cannot be pronounced just, as between the parties. The conviction is deeply entertained, that the best interests of the nation point to the expediency of reviewing and correcting a species of commercial intercourse so unequal. It may be applicable to subjoin, that the woollen, cotton, and iron goods imported from all other parts of the world, during the years indicated, are found to be but about one-sixth part of the value of those obtained from the country whose laws fall with edicts of exclusion, or with such disproportionate duties, upon the produce of the U. States; not only the articles mentioned, but more that might be mentioned.

The complete establishment of American manufactures in wool, cotton, iron, hemp, is believed to be of very high moment to the nation. All the principal raw materials for carrying them on, are at hand, or could be commanded. The skill for imparting excellence to them, would come at the proper time. There would be no want of labor, to which an abundant water power, as well as artificial machinery, would every where be lending its assistance. Capital would be found for investment in them. If their establishment, by the immediate protection of the laws, should, at first, raise the cost of the articles, and, for a succession of years, keep it up, a true forecast, looking to the future, rather than adapting all its calculations to the existing hour, would not hesitate to embrace the protecting policy. Nations that would found schemes of solid and durable advantage, must be ready to do so at the peril of temporary privation. It is the great term of national, as of individual superiority and distinction. To buy cheap, is not the only or always the chief good. It is for legislators who have to deal with the practical interests of mankind, to give to abstract propositions the necessary limitations. Considerations higher than those of present mercantile gain, have often swayed the councils of nations; of nations, whose wisdom in this respect, we ought not lightly to impugn, any more than we can at all question their long pre-eminence in prosperity. Need it be said that England had her laws to protect her tonnage for more than a century, during all which time she

mig[illegible] employed the tonnage of oth[illegible] at a price much below that at w[illegible] built and used her own? N[illegible] added what results to her mar[illegible] and commercial sway have flow[illegible] from her resolute perseverance in th[illegible] laws? Need it be said that Fra[illegible] conspicuous for positive as for pro[illegible] riches, and comforts, and pow[illegible] all excludes from her territory fabr[illegible] that might trench upon the custom of her own workshops, in branches of labor and art believed to be conducive to the national resources, whilst they [illegible]fer also the means of individual thrif[illegible] Shall the many laws of these two great States, at periods when they were laying the foundations of their manufacturing industry, be recounted, all tending to foster it, by inducements the most efficacious; laws to the essential principle of which they still, in so many instances, systematically adhere? Shall we call to recollection especially, the ordinance of M. Calonne, which invited to France artificers from all nations, allowing them equal privileges with those they enjoyed in their native countries, and granting them an immunity from duties on the importation of the materials used in their manufactures; nay more, exempting them and their workmen from all personal or other taxes? These, with analogous illustrations, as numerous as applicable, will be forborne, as too familiar to be recapitulated. The protecting laws to our own tonnage, our own coasting trade, our own fisheries, still in force, and which first raised up the prostrate navigation of the United States, may supersede other references. These show how the Fathers of the Republic were awake to the wisdom of other times and other nations, knowing how to make it their own. Their recorded opinions attest that they were equally awake to the principle of encouraging manufactures in the broadest sense.—If they did not carry it farther into practice, it is because a proper discrimination saw, in the circumstances of that early day, whether as regarded the state of the world from without, or our own internal condition, no sufficient motive for giving to the principle a more extended application. But if this species of industry should not be prematurely gone into, so neither ought the laws to neglect it too long. Excellence is of slow growth. Rarely is it quick or spontaneous in the material, any more than in the moral world.—Time is an agent indispensable towards inducting a people into the full knowledge of the manufacturing arts. They are complex; they are difficult. They are to be learned only by stages, thro' out a long course of application and efforts, as mind is evolved by education; institutions for promoting which, the laws, in the wisest countries, are careful to found and to nurture. When, therefore, neither paucity of population nor of means any longer hold as reasons for not cultivating these arts among us, and when those external circumstances have passed away which drew nearly all of our population into commerce or into husbandry, the period for permanently fixing them as an integral interest in the State, seems fully to have arrived. Whilst we repose in tranquility, the season is auspicious for entering effectually upon the work of establishing those, specially, recommended.—Should war happen, it is not easy to state the augmented resources with which we should meet the exigencies with these manufactures flourishing in perfection, any more than to pourtray the inconvenience which we should know in their absence. It is, therefore, from the connexion of their success with the leading interests of the State, in peace or war, that the conviction is felt that it would be expedient to secure their success, even at the sacrifice of cheapness to the individual purchaser.

But no such consequence is to be apprehended. If it were a question of fostering manufactures for which the circumstances of the country yielded not the abundant facilities, as with England when she fostered by her own laws her own tonnage, then, indeed, could success be accomplished only by indefinite forcing, to be followed by indefinite monopoly in price. Such is manifestly not the case. Manufactures of fine cottons, of woollens of almost all descriptions, of iron articles, and of those from hemp, have already arrived at a point, in the United States, justifying the conclusion that some additional encouragement from Congress is alone wanting to fix them upon lasting and profitable foundations. This additional encouragement is invoked as a proper offset to the high degree of success which foreign industry has attained in these branches by the effect of capital and skill long pre-existing in older nations, and long aided by their laws. These are advantages not intrinsic, but accidental. Yet, they cannot be countervailed but by sufficient legislative aid to our own establishments in the beginning. This afforded, and there is the strongest reason, from past experience, to feel assured, that American industry and resources, stimulated into ful[illegible] competition, will supply the commodities cheaper in price, as well as better in quality, than they have heretofore come to us from other countries. The competition, increasing with time, will unfold effects more useful. Every branch of manufacture, brought into successful operation, is apt to become the parent of others. New materials are discovered, new combinations of skill struck out, new aptitudes developed. Industry becomes awakened where before it was inactive, carrying the country forward in individual wealth, in general comforts, and in financial power. For promoting the last, durably, all expedients must prove fallacious that are not based upon prosperous labor pervading all classes at home. The consumption of the products of every kind of home labor would necessarily increase with the increasing amount of production, and, under more encouragement given to manufactures in the branches recommended, might be expected to yield an excess that would flow into our export trade, augmenting its amount, and the amount of its returns.

[To be concluded next week.]

Colonization of the Negroes.—During the two last months, two or three vessels, with nearly 300 Blacks, have sailed for the new Colony of Liberia: a great proportion of which are slaves manumitted by their masters. The Nov. Number of the African Repository, after detailing a number of interesting particulars, relative to their emigration, has the following observations:

The fairest prospect seems now to be opening before our Institution.—The unexampled success which has recently marked the progress of our infant Colony, has produced appropriate effects upon the public: interest and charity are extensively excited, and multitudes, until lately undecided, have declared themselves for us, and given liberally to aid our cause. We cannot be adequately thankful for the recent indications of favor in the opinions of our countrymen, and the Providence of God. They have surpassed our highest expectations. Who would have predicted that an association so feebly supported at its commencement, so strongly opposed in its progress, proposing a work so difficult, and with resources so scanty for its execution, should, at the conclusion of ten years, be able to exhibit, as the result of its efforts, a Colony of one thousand persons: moral and even religious in its character, well ordered in its government, growing in intelligence, industry, and enterprise: some members of which, who left this country with nothing, have acquired property to the amount of from four to ten thousand dollars each—a Colony well defended—which has erected two churches and many other public buildings: in the several schools of which, every child is acquiring the rudiments of knowledge: a Colony, in fine, as regular in its concerns, and as happy in its population, perhaps, as any settlement in our own land. Nor should it be forgotten that, not six years since, the earliest emigrants erected their dwellings upon Cape Montserado; and that, subsequently, for two years, they were, in a war with the natives, exposed to imminent danger; endured severe and complicated sufferings; and, indeed, were compelled, like the restored Israelites, while they built their walls with one hand, to grasp a weapon with the other.

But what Christian can contemplate, without joyous emotions, the influence which this Colony already exerts upon the neighboring African Tribes? And what hopes may we not indulge for the future? The poor Pagans must perceive the superiority of civilized and Christian People, and desire to avail themselves of the benefits of their society, example, and instructions. Many of their children are now in the schools of the Colony, and will go forth among their countrymen, to communicate a knowledge of the most useful arts, and to teach the precepts of a pure Religion. One hundred and fifty miles of coast are now under the Colonial jurisdiction, and along this whole line, the benign effects of the laws and administration of the Colony are felt and acknowledged.

Every benevolent and Christian heart will find, in facts like these, sufficient motives for exertion. Nor are such hearts few in our favored country. The donations to our charitable Institutions, prove that they are not. We trust that the time is not remote when the friends of the African cause throughout the country will unite their strength, when associations will be formed to aid it, in every town and village of the land, and when the State Legislatures and the National Government will be induced to prosecute the work so auspiciously commenced, with all that energy, and to all that extent, required by patriotism and the principles of our faith.

[Whilst upon this subject, it would be proper to mention, that a Memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is now in circulation, praying that body to appropriate a sum of money, to assist persons of color to emigrate to Liberia.—*Sent.*]

"Signs."—Gov. Troup, of Georgia, recommends, in his valedictory, or *Farewell Address* to his constituents, that if Congress persisted in extending their fostering care to Domestic Manufactures, that the States of the South enter into a *non-consumption agreement*, or into a combination *not to use* such manufactured articles as had not passed through the hands of *foreign artizans*—and furthermore, to *cultivate a good understanding and close connexion with foreign states!* This was his recommendation, clothed in this very language. Well, upon the heels of this recommendation, and breathing the same spirit of disunion, and open hostility, comes another from Gov. Giles, of Virginia—not in language, to be sure, so broad and plain as Gov. Troup, but just as well understood—that the state of Virginia should levy a *duty* on *imports* into that state from *other states* of this *Union!* Seeing these things, and seeing too, that these states, or rather their Governors, form the very pillars of the opposition to our present Chief Magistrate, can there be a reasonable doubt upon the mind of any reflecting man, as to the course which this opposition would pursue, in relation especially to our manufacturers, if they should unfortunately be invested with the sole authority? We think there can be no doubt—and that destruction awaits every manufacturer who is not in a situation to defy foreign competition under any circumstances.

Fredonian.

Some of the Jacksonians in *Boston*, have presented a memorial to Congress *against* any further protection to *Manufactures!* The memorial was sent to Mr. Hayne, of *South Carolina*, with a very complimentary letter.—*Straws* show which way the wind blows! We *guess* the events of this session will satisfy the most skeptical as to who are the real friends of the country. *Ib.*

The *Welland Canal*, in the British territory, which is to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario, forming a channel for a vessel of 125 tons between them, is in a state of great forwardness; and no doubt is entertained that it will be completed in the course of another year, which will be four years since it was commenced. It is a very important work. *Ib.*

MRS. DECATUR.—The following pertinent remarks are from the New York Enquirer:

Naval.—We perceive that Mrs. Decatur's memorial has again been presented to Congress. In this case, all gallantry in relation to the fair claimant, should give way to the *justice* of the claim itself. We think, at this moment, we hear the shouts of triumph throughout Europe, at the victory before Navarino—we think we see the Turkish Squadron ashore, dismantled, cut up and sinking—we do see the honors which England and France have paid to the victors; and yet the man who, nearly twenty-five years ago, fired and destroyed the Philadelphia frigate, under the frowning battlements of Tripoli; who tore down the Mussulman flag, aided in the release of our captives, and produced an honorable peace, has never yet received from his country the value of the ship recaptured and destroyed. His widow asks from Congress his share of the prize; and we do hope, that now the power of acting justly being in just hands, the bill prayed for will pass.

SUFFERINGS OF THE GREEKS.

The Boston papers contain a letter from Mr. Russ, who went to Greece to superintend the distribution of the contributions sent from that port during the last season. There is also a letter from Dr. Howe, written, like the other, about thirty days before the battle at Navarino.

These letters concur with all other accounts we have seen for several months, in representing the Greeks as suffering under privations almost unexampled, and inconceivable in a land of freedom and plenty like our own. Who can read it without rejoicing that he has contributed to relieve them? The cargo of the brig from Boston had been stowed at Egina, to be distributed to the needy there, at Napoli, and in other parts of Greece. Mr. Russ says—

"By the late disturbances at Napoli, the only hospital in Greece has been broken up, and many sick and wounded are now obliged to suffer the ravages of disease in the open fields, destitute of suitable food or clothing. To alleviate the distresses of this suffering class of the community, we [illegible] plate devoting a portion of our cargo to the organization and supply of a hospital.

"I cannot refrain from stating that the distresses of this people appear almost without a parallel, and that the contributors may have the pleasing satisfaction of believing that their benevolence has saved many from all the horrors of starvation."

Dr. Howe expresses himself in the following manner, after saying he shall endeavor to supply the sufferers in the interior:—

"It is true to get them into the interior is more difficult, but still it is practicable; and it is there that scenes of human woe and wretchedness present themselves in worse forms than elsewhere; for three years I have been familiar with such scenes, and have seen every year the misery augmenting, if any augmentation were possible. To present individual cases is enough to move the stoutest heart; to see a woman, who, after having had her husband and children butchered before her eyes, herself violated, her nose and lips cut off, and then sent forth to wander friendless, houseless, and half naked, is indeed dreadful; but when we make the case of the individual that of the mass—when we see the inhabitants of villages, towns, and provinces, flying from the ruthless Turk, their path lit up by the blaze of their homes—when we contemplate them, months after, wandering among the mountains, their shoes worn out, their clothes ragged, sleeping in caves, living upon grass and snails, rarely tasting bread, and never meat—the cup of woe seems full—and when we add weakness and sickness, it runs over—human nature can endure no more, and the poor Greeks, abandoned by those who have no possible means of assisting them, dies without a roof above his head. Think not that I color the picture too highly, or that I repeat to you the tales of others; all this I have seen, and not in one place only, or in one instance."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Alias Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 19th of January instant*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Martin, deceased, Christian Overholser and others, containing 250 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a double log House, frame back building, with a well of water at the door, a double log Barn, frame Stable, and good Orchard.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Krice, Wm. Turnpaugh and others, containing 134 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Patrick Reed*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Sell, deceased, John Blocher and others, containing 52¾ Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, log Barn, with a good well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Samuel M. Reed*.—ALSO,

The Undivided Half Part of

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Pitzer, David Chamberlain and others, containing 177 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log House, log Barn, stone Still-house, and stone Spring-house, with a good Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Henry Hake*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wolf, John King and others, containing 37 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log House, stone Spring-house, and double log Barn, with a good young Apple Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Catharine Hahn*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Allister, Samuel Rontsong, Henry Bishop and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house, stone and log Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Clark*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Marks, —— Blakely and others, containing [illegible] Acres, more or less, part cleared and [illegible] land—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Daniel Noel*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of —— Latshaw, Jacob Gipe and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, and two log Barns.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Gossler*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Eckert, Jacob Shunk and others, containing 35 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Eckert*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Tyrone and Menallen townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Miller, John Kline and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story stone Dwelling-house, double log Barn, log Stable, and Log Spring-house.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Eli Thomas*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Walker, deceased, John Cownover and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log House (unfinished) double log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Wm. Wilson*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Noel, deceased, containing 300 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Alexander Long*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Hossler, George Lashells and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house and log Barn, with two Orchards.—ALSO,

A Half Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore-street, adjoining lots of Samuel Forney, and others, on which is erected a one-story stone Dwelling-house, with a frame Shed.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate part in the borough of Gettysburg, and part in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of John Houck, the Heirs of Henry Hoke, Esq. dec'd and others, containing 7 Acres, more or less, on which is erected frame Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Wm. Cooper*, deceased.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south corner of the Diamond, in the town of Oxford, Berwick township, Adams county, on which are erected a large brick Dwelling-house, (occupied as a Tavern-Stand) a small House, and Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Wm. Sturgeon*, deceased.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Yetts, William Weidaw and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story stone Dwelling-house, stone Kitchen, stone Spring-house, log Barn, log Dwelling-house, and log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Tobias Starry*.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1828. 5 ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, in Heidlersburg, on *Thursday the 17th of January inst.* the following Property, viz.:

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Duffield and John Fitzcharles, containing half an acre, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log Dwelling-house and log Stable, with a good well of water.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Michael Starry*.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 1st, 1828. 5 ts

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth—and they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of January instant*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

MANUS LAFFERTY.

Jan. [illegible] 3t

The Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 2.

The Election to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature, occasioned by the death of T. T. BONNER, Esq. of this County, took place on Friday last.—The following is the result:

	M'Sherry.	Hall.	Total.
Gettysburg,	137	94	231
Littles-Town,	92	41	133
Oxford,	87	29	116
Petersburg,	86	56	142
Millers-Town,	114	59	173
Berlin,	35	93	128
Menallen,	36	31	67
Straban,	61	41	102
Franklin,	48	27	75
Conowago,	49	23	72
Tyrone,	35	27	62
Mountjoy,	53	28	81
	833	549	1382

Mr. M'Sherry's majority, 284.

The election turned pretty generally, we believe, upon the Presidential question. Had the usual number of votes been polled, Mr. M'Sherry's majority would not, we have reason to suppose, been short of 7 or 800.

We understand that in Berlin district, where Mr. HALL resides, (and the only one in the County in which he had a majority) printed handbills were in circulation on the day of election, the purport of which we are not exactly advised of—but are informed, that they were intended to operate against the election of Mr. M'Sherry. We would be pleased to obtain a sight of one of them. We have not heard of them in any other district—they have not had much effect, at least, in any other.

The result of this Election proves, upon the whole, that *Adams County is sound to the core!*

Lancaster County.—The election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Mohler, took place on Wednesday last. We have not yet received the returns—but a report is current, that the Administration candidate, Mr. HOFFMAN, is elected. And this in a county, where four-fifths have been heretofore claimed for Jackson!—Really, these "signs of the times" are worthy of notice.

We have extracted from the able report of Mr. RUSH, Secretary of the Treasury, that portion which relates to Domestic Manufactures—and will conclude it in our next paper. It is worthy the attentive perusal of every friend to the prosperity and independence of his country.

Beautiful Trifles.—Under this head, we observe in the Baltimore papers of Thursday last, that a sale was to take place that evening, of a variety of splendid articles, of Bead, Amber and Needle work—presented to the Theological Seminary in this Town, by some distinguished ladies in Germany—& brought in by Mr. KURTZ.

The Convention to frame an Electoral Ticket friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, will meet at Harrisburg on Friday next. The Jackson Convention meets on Tuesday next—They are both Democratic. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

The name of Gen. HARRISON is suggested by the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in speaking of the Candidates for the Vice-Presidency on the Administration side. Gov. PLEASANTS, of Va. is also a prominent candidate. Mr. CALHOUN will, most probably, be the candidate of the Opposition.

The amount of Coal brought to Philadelphia market last year, amounted to 62,800 bushels.

Congress.—The resolution to sell the United States' Bank Stock, offered by P. P. Barbour, of Va. was negatived in the House, on the 21st ult. by a vote of 174 to 9.

In Senate, on the 24th, Mr. BENTON introduced with some explanatory remarks, his bill to "graduate the price of the public lands and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie."

Mr. NOBLE introduced a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. Mr. SILSBEE, submitted a resolution for the increase of the naval force in the Mediterranean, on account of the piracies to which the commerce of the United States is there subject.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of Resolutions were offered. Among others, Mr. HAMILTON brought forward a resolution on the subject of relieving those who suffered in consequence of the Alien and Sedition Law of 1798, which he gave notice that he should call up on the second Monday in January. A bill making partial appropriation for the support of the Government for 1828, being for the compensation of members of Congress and the expenses of the Houses, was reported, read three times and passed.

The Cherokees.—The new Government adopted by the Cherokees appears to be in full operation. Among the first exhibitions of its power, was the public exhibition of an Indian for murder: he was hung by the neck, until dead, about two weeks ago.

The Committee and Council (Legislature) met, pursuant to previous arrangements, on Monday, the 8th Dec. at New Town: their printing materials had arrived at the same place some time before; the type are generally cast in the Cherokee alphabet, which consists of eighty-six different characters, or rather syllables. They are the invention of a native Cherokee, and are said to display considerable ingenuity. They are universally opposed to the opening of the canal through their country, between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers. *Alabama Chron.*

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.

Accident.—On Saturday last a distressing accident occurred in Lyken's valley. The following are the particulars as related to us. Christian Messner and James Woodside, brothers in law, went out together to hunt deer.—Having killed one they skinned it and started home different ways. Messner carrying the skin of the deer threw it over his shoulders. Woodside, sometime after they had separated, heard a rustling in the bushes and saw the tail of a deer, he raised his rifle, and fired, and killed, instantaneously, his friend and brother in law. *Argus.*

The wife of Mr. James Merry, of Batavia, N. Y. has been committed to jail on suspicion of being principal or accessary, to the poisoning her husband.—His body was disinterred after having been buried several days. The circumstances of this affair are said to vary but a little from that of Strang & Mrs. Whipple.

A wild deer was taken at sea, about two miles from Newburyport, Mass. a few days since, by two men in a skiff. It had probably escaped to the water as a refuge from hungry hounds.

A girl named Mary Elwell, aged about sixteen years, has been sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Salem, N. J. to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, for attempting to poison a person in whose house she lived, by putting arsenic in his coffee, with the sugar.

We perceive by the Paris *Journal des Debats*, that Count *Capo d'Istria*, the new President of Greece, has given up his private fortune to the Public cause, and procured a small loan for the Treasury, which would answer immediate exigencies. His letter on the subject breathes the most generous devotion.

On the 18th October, the Austrian Admiral, Dandolo, presented himself before the harbor of Spezzia, & claimed four Austrian vessels which had been captured by the Greeks for a violation of their blockade. When it was replied that the matter would be submitted to the Greek Government, he rejoined, that he knew no such Government. After seizing, on the 19th, the four vessels, he sailed in upon the Greek vessels in the harbor, cannonaded and tore them to pieces; killed a portion of their crews, and did much damage on shore. There is an official report from Spezzia, in the Paris papers, of this enormous outrage. *Nat. Gaz.*

Doct. Jacob Jimison, a native of the Seneca tribe of Indians, has been appointed Surgeon's mate in the United States Navy, and has received orders to report himself for service at the public station near this city. Doct. J. has received a collegiate education, and regularly graduated as a doctor of medicine. *Nat. Int.*

A man at Seneca Falls, N. Y. a few days ago, killed 44 ducks at one shot.

GREECE.—Mr. Miller, who went out to superintend the distribution of the provisions, &c. forwarded to the suffering Greeks, writes as follows, under date of

"POROS, Sept. 18.

"I am happy to have it in my power to inform you, that I have distributed the cargoes of the Chancellor, the Six Brothers, and the Levant, to thousands of old men, women and children, who were reduced to the utmost distress by famine, many of them not having tasted bread for several months, until relieved the bounty of our liberal countrymen. Since my arrival in Greece there has been no perversion of any part of the cargoes from the objects specified in the instructions of the committees, excepting about three hundred barrels of the Chancellor's cargo, which were mostly given to a starved, disorderly soldiery, at Napoli di Romania, in order to secure the remainder of the donation deposited there to the poor women and children. All has gone on quietly since the government and military chiefs have understood the manner in which the donations were intended to be given. The Greek bishops have ordered prayers to be put up publicly in the churches for the blessing of Almighty God to rest upon those, who at the distance of five thousand miles, have not forgotten their fellow beings in the hour of their greatest need."

A woman and two children perished in the flames of a house, in Leroy, Genessee county, N. Y. on the 23d ult.

Hill, who persists that he killed Morgan, has travelled through Erie and Niagara counties, praying to be hanged without any sympathising encouragement. He has, however, been examined by *three* attornies for *six* hours, (equal to an execution at any time,) in Orleans county, and his account is so clear, as to day, dates, facts and names, that the lawyers declare that he is worthy of belief, and that he really killed Morgan, and consequently they have obliged him, by once more locking him up in the county jail. *N. Y. Enq.*

MARRIED,

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, Capt. SAMUEL COBEAN, of Cumberland township, to Miss MARY M'MILLAN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Millan, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Lebrecht L. Hinch, Mr. HENRY NOEL to Miss MARIA M. STEINHOUR—both of Menallen township.

DIED,

On Saturday last, Mrs. —— EPLEY, of Cumberland township, aged about 76 years.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will give a fair price, in CASH, for

Wheat, Rye & Corn,

At his Mill on Big Conowago Creek, Adams county, near Mummasburg.—Persons wishing to have Merchant-work made, JOHN WALKER, Miller at said Mill, engages to stand the inspection of Flour made by him.

JONAS ROTH.

Jan. 1. 3t

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 26th day of January instant*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Miller, George Himes, George Saltzgiver and others, containing

89 Acres and 25 Perches,

(neat measure,) on which are erected a one-story

Stone House & Frame BARN:

There are on the premises about 9 acres of woodland, three good orchards, and 15 acres of meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

adjoining lands of John Miller and John Albert, containing 1 acre and 143 perches, fronting on the road leading from Hunters-Town to Littles-Town, on which are erected a small

stone house & log stable.

The above lands will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. To be sold as the Estate of PETER VANDYKE, deceased. ☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

CORNELIUS LOTT, } Adm'rs
ALBERT VANDYKE, }

By the Court.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Jan. 1. ts

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st of January, 1828: which if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A
John Adair, Esq.
W. G. Anderson
Conrad Alweine.

B
Jacob Bender
George Beneaw
Jacob Bower
James Bell, Esq.
Margaret Black
Frederick Bittinger
John Boyd
Peter Beisell 2
Andrew Bushman
Daniel Bailey.

C
Jacob Cover
John S. Crawford
Cage Coins
Alexander Clark
Margaret E. Caldwell
Daniel Confer
Elizabeth Clunk
Seth D. Collom.

D
Jacob Diehl
Joseph Dietrick
Jacob Drenkle
Charles Dougherty
Jacob Dobler
Hannah Demaree.

E
Sophia Esseck
Alexander Ewen
John Elliott.

F
Rurius Fahnestock
Peter Frey
Samuel S. Forney 2
Mr. Fletcher
William Fallon
Sarah Flore
Robert or David Fletcher.
Ann Rebecca Flore.

G
William German
George Gilbert
John Gilbert
Elizabeth Goolden
Margaret Graham
Smith Gelvin
Samuel Greenhold
William Gillespey
John Geiselman
William Gilbert.

H
Thomas Hagerman
Peter Helman, Esq.
Abraham Humer
Abraham Hart
Francis Helm or Wm. Ashbaugh
John Hill
Elizabeth Hines
Jacob Hartman
Martha Henderson
Henry Hoover
John Horner
John Harper, sen.
Robert Huston.

J
Wm. Jacobs
Polly Jones
Benjamin Johnston.

K
Mary Kerr
Robert Kenyon
Adam and Abraham Kerbaugh
Wm. King 2
Samuel Knox
Sarah Koch
Andrew Kerigan
Peter Kitchen.

L
Thomas Lorimer
David Loyster
Abraham Lynah
Andrew Little, Esq.
William Lightner
Jacob Lansinger
John Lower
Rev. Mr. Lokeu 2

M
Peter Mickley
Rev. D. M'Conaughy
Thomas C. Miller
John M'Ilroy, Jr.
Ephraim Martin
Catharine Markley
Nicholas Mark
Michael Miller
David M'Ilroy
David Middlecoff.

N
Andrew Noel (son of Daniel)
Michael Newman.

O
Willet C. Ogilby, Esq.
Matthias Orndorff
Mr. Osborn.

P
Daniel Polley.

R
John J. M. Ramsey
Catharine Rodgers
James Russell
Thomas Ried
Elizabeth Riffle
John Rothman.

S
Thaddeus Stevens, Esq
Samuel R. Smith
Wm. Stewart
Professor Schmucker 2
Michael Saltzgiver
David Scott [Miller]
Samuel Smyth
Abraham Scott, sen.
John Slentz
Frederick Shull
Samuel Seabrooks
Robert Smith [Sadler]
Jacob Smoyer
Eliza Stevenson
George Swope
James Scott
Adams Shephard A.B.
Thomas Stephens, Esq
John Scott
Margaret E. Shultz
Mary Sweney
Elizabeth Stum
John Sadler, Jr.

T
Conrad Thomas
Barbara Tawzer
Wm. Taylor.

W
Joshua Wollason 2
Margaret White
Joseph Whiley
David Weikart
Margaret M. Watkins
Margaret Walker.

Z
Hetty Zimmerman
George Ziegler, Esq.

JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M.

Jan. 1. 3t

☞No letters will in future be delivered unless PAID FOR, before taken out of the Office, as required by law. J. H.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, [Littles-Town,] Adams county, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1828:

William Anderson, Eliza Adlesperger, John Bender, Jacob Boyer, Jacob Bair, John Cleland, William Devin, Catharine Groff, John Heis, John Harlcher, Doct. Thomas H. Irwin, Elender Jinkins, Michael Kitzmiller, Isaac Lefever, Adam Mosar, John Sweney, Peter Wolford, Esq.

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 1. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Maryland, and wishing to settle his business in Adams county, will attend at the house of Mr. William M'Millan, in Millerstown, on *Saturday the 26th of January next*, when and where he hopes those indebted to him will call to settle their respective accounts.

Those having claims will please to present them.

NATHANIEL GREASON.

Jan. 1. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth——and they have appointed *Monday the 28th of January inst.*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB GETZ.

Jan. 1. 3t

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth——and they have appointed *Monday The 28th of January inst.*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

EDWARD MAYHUGH,
JOHN MAYHUGH.

Jan. 1 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th day of January, inst.* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Bower, Abraham Rhode and others, containing about

80 ACRES,

more or less—about 25 Acres of which are in good Timber. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

two Barns, three wells of water, and Fruit Trees of various kinds. To be sold as the Estate of ANDREW BOWER, deceased—being that part which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JACOB BOWER, *Adm'r*

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Jan. 1. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Vendue, on *Friday the 11th of 1st month, instant*, on the premises,

A VALUABLE

Farm & Tan-Yard,

Containing 160 Acres of Patented Land, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Dull, J. Gilbert and others. The improvements are

2 Dwelling-houses,

Two Barns, and a TAN-YARD.

This property will suit to be divided as follows:—No. 1, containing 75 Acres, lying on the north side of the road; 30 Acres of first rate bottom land—part meadow; the remainder set with Timber. The improvements are a new Log House, new Bank Barn, and a young Orchard of grafted fruit.

No. 2, containing about 40 Acres—one half Meadow of a good quality.—The improvements are a Stone Dwelling-house, Log Barn, and TANYARD, of 25 vats, well of water at the door, and a number of Fruit Trees.

No. 3, containing from 40 to 45 Acres—6 of Meadow, 3 of Timber, an Orchard, &c. This Lot will suit a Mechanic, as it is situated on the Public Road.

The above Property will be sold divided, or altogether, as may be found most advantageous. A good title will be made, and possession given on the 1st of the 4th month next. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by.

ABEL I. THOMAS.

1st month 1st, 1828. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold, or any part thereof, it will be RENTED on that day, by Public Outcry.

ONLY 14,190 TICKETS!

Union Canal LOTTERY,

THIRTY-SIXTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 23d of January inst.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of	$25,000	$24,000
1	5,000	6,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,110	2,110
5	1,000	5,000
5	600	3,000
5	400	2,000
39	100	3,900
39	80	3,120
39	60	2,340
39	50	1,950
39	40	1,563
78	30	2,340
312	20	6,440
4446	10	44,460

5,051 prizes, amounting to $113,520

☞Those who are anxious to have a supply of the "*Needful*," are invited to call at

DILL'S OFFICE,

South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern.

Where can be had a great variety of Lucky Numbers.

Whole Ticket,	$10	Quarter,	$2 50
Half do.	5	Tenth,	1 00

Prize Tickets in all authorised Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets—and all Lottery information given gratis. Clubs liberally dealt with.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1. td

Drawing of the 35th Class Union Canal Lottery,

15 33 8 34 30 5

DIED—on Thursday, Dec. 3, Mr. JOHN M'KINNEY, of Harpers-Ferry, in the 26th year of his age. He had been married but 8 months, and was the first husband of Mrs. Mary Jackson, who is yet under the age of 20.

From the New-York Mirror.

THE BROKEN PROMISE.

I knew men kept no promises—or none
At least with woman—and yet knowing this,
With [illegible]lous folly, still I trusted one,
Whose word seem'd so like truth, that I for-

The less that I had learn'd full oft before;
And I believ'd, because he SAID he'd come,
That he would come: and then night after
night,
I watch'd the clouds and seen them pass away,
From the bright moon—and leave the clear
cloudless sky,
As still, and serene, and beautiful,
As if no promises were broken e'er
Beneath it. Man forgets in busy hours
What [illegible] idle moments he has said,
Nor thinks how often Woman's happiness
Hangs on his lightest words. It is not things
Of great importance which affect the heart
Most deeply—trifles often weave the net
Of misery or bliss in human life.
There's many a deep and hidden grief, that
comes
From sources which admit of no complaint:
From springs of which we cannot, dare not
speak:
And yet they seem but trifles, till a chain,
Link after link, is fasten'd on each thought,
And wound around the heart—they do their
work
In secrecy and silence—but their power
Is far more fatal than the open shafts
Of sorrow and misfortune; for they prey
Upon the health and spirits, till the bloom
Of hope is chang'd into the hectic flush;
They break the charm of youth's first bright-
est dreams,
And thus wear out the pleasures of the world,
And sap, at length, the very springs of life;
But this is Woman's fate. It is not thus
With proud aspiring man—his mind is fill'd
With high and lofty thoughts—and love and
hope,
And all the warmest feelings of his heart,
Are sacrificed at cold ambition's shrine.
He feels that the whole world was made for
HIM;
And if some painful disappointments cross
His path of life, he does but change his course;
Nor broken promises, nor hopes destroyed,
Are o'er allow'd a place on memory's page.
'Tis only Woman, in her loneliness,
And in her silent, melancholy hours,
Who treasures in her heart the idle words
That had no meaning, and who lives on hope,
'Till it has stolen the color from her cheeks,
The brightness from her eyes; who trusts her
peace
On the vast ocean of uncertainty—
And if 'tis wreck'd, she learns her lot to bear,
Or she may learn to DIE—but not FORGET.
It is for her to hoard her secret thoughts,
To brood o'er broken promises, and sigh
O'er disappointed hopes—'till she believes
There's less of wretchedness in the wide
world,
Than in her single heart!

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 12th of January next*,

A PLANTATION,

Late the property of *Joseph Lindsey*, deceased, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Eckenrode, Martin Keller, Chas. Smith and others, containing about

178 Acres and allowance,

with improvements. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

ROBERT SMITH,
Adm'r de bonis non.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 25. ts

Orphans' Court Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 5th of January next*, on the premises,

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH PART

Of a Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Weikert, Abraham Eckert and others, containing about

153 ACRES,

of which about 90 acres are cleared, & the balance well timbered; about 20 acres of the cleared land is good meadow. The improvements are a large two-story

Brick House, with a brick back building, 2 Log Barns, a Stone STILL-HOUSE, a pump near the door of the house, and a never-failing spring near the still-house. To be sold as the Estate of JACOB SNYDER, dec'd.

The terms of sale will be made known on said day, when attendance will be given by

JOHN SNYDER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Dec. 18. ts

Notice is hereby given

To the Creditors of

JOSEPH STEIGERS,

LATE of Berwick township, dec'd, that the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Thursday the 17th day of January next.*

ALEX'R RUSSELL,
GEORGE KERR,
WM. M'CLELLAN, jr. } Auditors.

Dec. 18. 4t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. M'Clean, Esqrs. Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

CONRAD FIDLER,

deceased, viz. on John Fidler and Catharine Fidler, whose share is assigned to Henry Myers, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

Dec. 26. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before Daniel Sheffer & William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

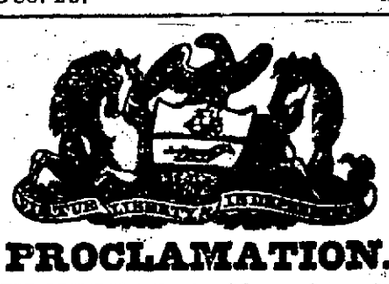
On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Margaret Williamson,

deceased, viz: The children of Francis Cassat, dec'd, David, Peter, Francis, Dennis, Bernard, Sarah, Maria, and Elizabeth Cassat; the children of David Cassat, dec'd, Hannah, intermarried with Thomas B. Coleman, David, Sarah, and Isabella Cassat; the children of Peter Cassat, dec'd, Susanna, Peter, and Alexander Cassat; the children of Dennis Cassat, dec'd, Robert and Mary Cassat; Jacob Cassat, Ida Brinkerhoff, and Polly, intermarried with Peter Hulick; or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be & appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Dec. 26. tc



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. *John Reed*, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and *Daniel Sheffer*, and *Wm. M'Clean*, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th of January next*—

Notice is hereby given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and to that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1827.

PHILIP HEAGY, SHERIFF.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the South Mountain, Menallen township, Adams county, a

ROAN MARE,

about nine years old, with a small star in her forehead; with three white feet, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER KECKLER.

Dec. 26

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Henry Spangler,

deceased, to wit: on Henry, Abraham, Gabriel, John, Rudolph, Mary, intermarried with George Boon, and Susanna Spangler, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Richard Kitchen,

deceased, to wit: on Stephen Kitchen, Mary Kitchen, Margaret, intermarried with Isaac Patterson, Joseph Kitchen, John Kitchen, Richard Kitchen, Peter Kitchen, Esther, intermarried with Isaac Bercaw, Henry Kitchen, Hannah Kitchen, Sarah Kitchen, Edward Kitchen and Abraham Kitchen, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why No. 1, of the Real Estate of said Richard Kitchen, deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

PAUL TROUP,

deceassd, to wit: on Abraham, John, George, Jacob, Paul, Henry, Catharine, and Emanuel Troup, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Jacob Harbaugh,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Harbaugh, John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Elias Harbaugh, Mary Shriner, (formerly Harbaugh,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret, (intermarried with Henry Snyder,) Henry Harbaugh, his children, and Elizabeth Kolb; Julian, (intermarried with John Everard,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret Harbaugh, Mary Ann Harbaugh, and Daniel Harbaugh, the children and heirs of Yost Harbaugh, dec'd, one of the children of Jacob Harbaugh, dec'd, and Daniel Hoover, Margaret Hoover, Rachel, (intermarried with Peter Kelenberger,) Sophia Hoover, the children and heirs at law of Susanna, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased—or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that his

CLOVER MILL,

Situate one and an half miles west of Littles-Town, is now ready for work. The Mill being made upon an entirely *new and improved plan*, persons taking their Clover-seed there, may rest assured of having the most made of it, and the Seed made perfectly clean. Waggons arriving, will at all times be unloaded immediately, and work done with despatch.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 18. tf

COOKING STOVES.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Mr. Hughes' Furnace, a number of

COOKING STOVES

finished complete. The advantage of those Stoves, is the great saving of Wood—not requiring more than one-half the quantity that is necessary for an open fire.

Gettysburg, Dec. 4. tf

Tract Depository.

THE public is respectfully informed, that the Tract Society of Philadelphia has established a Depository at Gettysburg, in the shop of Mr. *Buehler*, Apothecary, where their interesting little publications can be had, at the Philadelphia prices, by Individuals or Auxiliary Societies.

Nov. 27. tf

Philadelphia & Baltimore Auction Bargains!

WM. E. CAMP

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the most Splendid Assortment of

FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

that he has ever brought to this place. He has purchased them entirely for CASH, at reduced prices—therefore is enabled and determined to sell them as low or lower than they have ever been sold in Gettysburg, for Cash or Country Produce. His Stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard, China, Glass, and Queens-Ware,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Gilt, Mahogany, and Pine

LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

His Stock of GROCERIES is extensive, and lower than they have ever been sold in this place. Tavern-keepers would do well, by calling and examining his Stock of

LIQUORS,

which consists of all kinds, unadulterated. He invites the Public generally to call and examine his Goods. He also returns his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom—and solicits a further continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

☞ Those who are indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, will please to call and settle the same.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, adjoining lands of David Byers, Wm. M'Clellan and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

Of Patented Land, on which are a Dwelling-house, part log and part stone, a new stone bank Barn, a good Spring, with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. ☞ A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the Farm, which will be shewn by

DAVID WILSON,
One mile from the premises.

Dec. 11. tf

THE

HARRISBURG ARGUS,

IS printed every Saturday morning, at Harrisburg, the seat of government of Pennsylvania, by FRANCIS WYETH, on a large Imperial sheet, at *Two Dollars* per annum, paid half yearly in advance.

Its columns will be devoted to Internal Improvement, American Manufactures, and to the cause of the administration of the United States, as now guided by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The most interesting part of the legislative proceedings will likewise be given.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to *James Duncan*, for FEES in the several Offices held by him in this County, are requested to pay the same over to *Geo. Welsh*, and *Geo. Ziegler, Esq.'s*, (the present occupants) who are by law authorised to receive the Fees for his use.

In the Recorder's Office, many Deeds remain unpaid—and in the Orphans' Court, many appointments of Guardians, &c. &c. In the Common Pleas, it may be well to remark, that in all suits, wherein the Defendants have been unable to pay, the Plaintiffs are liable for the Costs.

Further indulgence cannot be extended beyond the 1st of April next.

JAMES DUNCAN.

Adams County, Dec. 7, 1827. 3t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story

Brick Dwelling-house,

with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggon-shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of Meadow, and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Dan'l Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

MARTIN KELLER.

July 24. tf

Conveyancing.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his Office in South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern, where *Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, Bonds, &c.* will be drawn with neatness & despatch.

ISAIAH DILL.

Gettysburg, July 31. tf

VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs, Consumptions, and Asthmas.

THIS Elixir is offered to the public as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast & lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which Medical men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage:

Having examined the composition of La Mott's Cough Drops, improved, we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which they are recommended.

Doctor JONATHAN DORR, Albany, Dec. 4, 1824; JAMES POST, of White creek, Feb. 14, 1825; WATSON SUMNER, of Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1825; SOLOMON DEAN, Jackson, Jan. 20, 1825.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. E. Harris.

I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe, my appetite weak, and strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable Drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1825.

Messrs. Crosby's—I have for 18 years been troubled with an affection of the breast and lungs, attended with a severe cough, pain in the side, and difficulty of breathing; and in the fall of 1825, I became so much reduced, that my life was despaired of; and receiving no visible benefit from my physician, I was advised to make trial of La Mott's Cough Drops, and after taking one bottle was restored to perfect health; and it is my firm belief, that the use of the above named drops saved my life.

THOMAS JONES.

Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1826.

Sold wholesale and retail, by O. & S. Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and agents of their appointing throughout the United States, Canadas, &c.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; price $1.

FOR SALE BY

Samuel H. Buehler,

who also keeps constantly on hand AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

which he will sell low for CASH.

Gettysburg, Feb. 27, 1827.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents,

A PAMPHLET, entitled

Drunkenness excludes from Heaven.

A Discourse on 1st Cor. vi. 10—by D. M'Conaughy, A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, Gettysburg.